PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441 AND 1446 (DIVERSITY JURISDICTION)

TO THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant Lowe's HIW, Inc. hereby removes to this Court the state court action described below. This action is removable because there is diversity of citizenship between the parties and the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional minimum. In support thereof, Defendant states as follows:

- 1. On February 24, 2011, an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Orange, entitled *Clive J. Henderson v. Lowe's HIW, Inc.*, as Case Number 30-2011-00453045-CU-OE-CJC. A copy of the Summons and Plaintiff's Complaint is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.
- 2. The first date upon which Defendant received a copy of the Complaint was March 14, 2011, when Defendant was served with a copy of the Complaint and the Summons from the state court. At the time, Defendant was not aware that the case was removable in that Lowe's could not ascertain from the initial pleading that the amount in controversy exceeded \$75,000. This removal is timely because Lowe's received such notice on June 7, 2011 and files this removal within 30 days from the date it received such notice "through service or otherwise, of a copy of an amended pleading, motion, order or other paper from which it may first be ascertained that the case is one which is or has become removable" pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446.

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- Defendant answered the Complaint in the Orange County Superior Court 3. on April 11, 2011. A copy of Defendant's Answer is attached hereto as Exhibit B.
- Venue lies in the United States District Court for the Central District of 4. California because Plaintiff filed the Action in this judicial district and it remains pending in this judicial district. See 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).
- The United States District Court for the Central District of California has 5. original jurisdiction of this action because diversity of citizenship jurisdiction exists pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Removal is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441 in that:
- Plaintiff Clive J. Henderson is a citizen and resident of the State of (a) California. (Complaint ¶ 1.)
- Lowe's is not a citizen of California. The phrase "principal place (b) of business" in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1) refers to the place where a corporation's highlevel officers direct, control and coordinate the corporation's activities, i.e., its "nerve center," which typically will be found at its corporate headquarters. Hertz Corp. v. Friend, 559 U.S. ---, 130 S.Ct. 1181, 1192-93 (2010). Lowe's headquarters -- where its high-level officers direct, control and coordinate the corporation's activities -- is located in North Carolina. (See Complaint ¶ 2.) Thus, for removal purposes, Lowe's is a citizen of the State of North Carolina, not California. Accordingly, the requisite diversity of citizenship exists. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).

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(c) The amount in controversy in this case exceeds the sum or value or
Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000) exclusive of interest and costs. Defendant
need only show by a preponderance of the evidence that Plaintiff's claims place more
than \$75,000 in issue. Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co., 102 F.3d 398, 403-04
(9th Cir. 1996). Although the Complaint does not specify the exact amount of
damages that Plaintiff seeks, Defendant shows that, based upon the types of relief
sought in the Complaint and the letter sent by Plaintiff to Defendant on June 7, 2011,
detailing the Plaintiff's settlement demand, Plaintiff clearly seeks more than \$75,000
in damages:

- Plaintiff alleges in his Complaint that he suffered and (i) continues to suffer losses in income based on Lowe's failure to transfer him to a sales position and has suffered from a worsening of his medical condition, and as such, that he is entitled to compensatory and general damages arising out of Defendant's allegedly discriminatory conduct.¹ In addition to these amounts, Plaintiff seeks punitive damages, attorneys' fees, and costs.
- Further, Plaintiff admits that the amount in controversy far (ii) exceeds \$75,000. In a letter dated June 7, 2011, Plaintiff informed Lowe's that he is demanding a settlement of \$250,000. (Plaintiff's June 7, 2011 letter is attached hereto as Exhibit C.) In light of this demand, it is apparent that the amount in controversy

Defendant categorically denies that it engaged in any wrongful conduct.

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exceeds the jurisdictional minimum. See Babasa v. LensCrafters, Inc., 498 F.3d 972,
975 (9th Cir. 2007) (letter from plaintiffs' counsel was sufficient to put the defendant
on notice that the amount in controversy between the parties exceeded diversity
jurisdiction requirements so as to support removal); Cohn v. PetSmart, Inc., 281 F.3d
837, 840 (9th Cir. 2002) (holding that settlement demand made by Plaintiff in excess
of \$100,000 was sufficient to establish that the amount in controversy exceeded the
jurisdictional minimum); Molina v. Lexmark Intern., Inc., No. CV 08-04796 MMM
(FMx), 2008 WL 4447678, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 30, 2008) ("A document reflecting a
settlement demand in excess of the jurisdictional minimum constitutes 'other paper'
sufficient to provide notice that a case is removable and starts the thirty day window
under § 1446(b).")

- Defendant believes that, based on the letter dated June 7, (iii) 2011, the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. Based on the foregoing, the jurisdictional amount in controversy requirement plainly is met. Removal to this Court is proper under diversity of citizenship jurisdiction.
- Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), a copy of all process, pleadings, and 6. orders served upon Defendant is attached hereto as follows:
 - Exhibit A Plaintiff's Summons and Complaint (a)
 - Exhibit B Defendant Lowe's HIW, Inc.'s Answer (b)
 - Exhibit D Other pleadings and orders (c)

(d)) Exhibit	E-The	state	court's	s d	lock	cet
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7. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), a copy of this Notice of Removal is being served upon counsel for Plaintiff, and a copy is being filed with the clerk of the Superior Court for the State of California in and for the County of Orange.

WHEREFORE, Defendant hereby removes this action from the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange, to this Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441.

DATED: July 6, 2011

HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP

By:

Christiane A. Roussell Attorneys for Defendant LOWE'S HIW, INC.

EXHIBIT A

SUMMONS	
(CITACION JUDICIAL))

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

Lowe's HIW, Inc., a Washington Corporation

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

Clive J. Honderson

SUM-100

FOR COURT USE ONLY (SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTÉ)

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
Superior Court of California,
County of Orange

02/28/2011 at 12:16:00 PM

Clerk of the Superior Court By Maarit H Nordman, Deputy Clerk

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A tetter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts. Online. Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhēip), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot efford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lewhelpoalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinto.ca.gow/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or countly bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for valved fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. JAVISOI to han demendado. Si no responde dentro de 30 dias, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a

Tiene 30 DIAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen este citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copie al demandante. Una carta o una llemada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de Califonia (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le de un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que itame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede flamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumple con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin finas de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin finas de lucro en el sitio web de California, Legal Services. (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cates de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniendose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a recipinar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de 310,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que fa corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:

(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Superior Court, County of Orange

Central Justice Center

700 Civic Center Drive West, Santa Ana, CA 92701

CASE NUMBER:

30-2011-00453045-CU-OE-CJC

Judge Tam Nomoto Schumann

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):
Thomas L. Difloure, Attorney at Law, 13952 Bora Bora Way #319 Marina del Rey, CA 90292 (310) 823-8052

DATE: 02/28/2011 (Fecha.	ALAN CARLSON, Clerk of the Court	rk. by (Secretario)	leus	Delle	, Deputy (Adjunto)
(For proof of service (Para prueba de entre	under:	of Service of Summons RVED: You are served dent. der the fictitious name of LOWE'S HI WOUSHAMATA corporation) defunct corporation) association or partners!	OI (specify));	vatee)
Form Adopted for Mendatory L	4. by personal delivery of	IMMONS		Code of CMLB	Page 1 of 1 sections 55 412.20, 465

1	THOMAS L. DIFLOURE SBN 166325	Superior Court of California, County of Orange
2	Attorney at Law 13952 Bora Bora Way, #319	02/24/2011 at 09:52:51 AM
_	Marina del Rey, CA 90292	Clerk of the Superior Court By Enrique Veloz Deputy Clerk
3	310-823-8052 (tel.) 310-733-5608 (fax)	·
4	entlaw@earthlink.net	
5	Attorney for Plaintiff Clive J. Henderson	
6		
7	SUPERIOR COURT OF 1	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
8	COUNTY	OF ORANGE
9	CLIVE J. HENDERSON,	Case No. 30-2011-00463046-CU-0E-CJC
10	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES:
11	·	1. Employment Discrimination -
12	VS.	Cal. Gov't Code Section 12940(a);
13	LOWE'S HIW, INC., a Washington corporation,	2. Employment Discrimination in Violation of Public Policy;
14	Defendant.	3. Failure to Prevent Discrimination - Cal. Gov't Code Section 12940(k);
15		4. Failure to Accommodate Disability - Cal. Gov't Code Section 12940(m)
16		5. Failure to Enter Into a Good Faith Interactive Process -
17	/	Cal. Gov't Code Section 12940(n) Judge Tam Nomoto Schumann
18		Sudge 1810 Notifold Communical
19	GENERAL A	ALLEGATIONS
20	Plaintiff Clive J. Henderson alleges a	s follows:
	1. Plaintiff Clive J. Henderson ("	Plaintiff") is a 64 year old white male and a
21	resident of Santa Fe Springs, County of Lo	os Angeles, California.
22	2. Defendant Lowe's HIW Inc. ("Lowe's") is a Washington corporation whose
23	principal place of business, on information	and belief, is in Mount Mourne, North
24	Carolina. On further information and belie	ef, Defendant is a subsidiary of Lowe's Inc., a
25	North Carolina corporation that owns more	e than 1700 home improvement stores across
26	the United States, including stores in Calif	ornia and the County of Orange. Lowe's Inc.
27		
28		1 T FOR DAMAGES
	- COMPIAIN	LEUR DAMANEN

- 3. Plaintiff was at all times relevant an employee entitled to the protection of California Government Code ("G.C.") § 12940 et seq., which prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, or sexual orientation.
- 4. Lowe's HIW, Inc. was at all times relevant an employer as defined by

 Government Code § 12926 and as such barred from engaging in any employment practice

 prohibited by Government Code § 12940 et seq.
- 5. On April 27, 2008, Plaintiff was hired as a Kitchen Cabinet Designer Consultant at the Lowe's store located at 2500 Park Avenue, Tustin, County of Orange, CA. Plaintiff was 62 years old at the time he was hired. Plaintiff's duties included designing kitchens and bathrooms for customers based on specific requirements they provided. Plaintiff helped with the sales of kitchen appliances during peak periods and lunch breaks and also spent approximately two hours a day selling and assisting in the plumbing department. Plaintiff worked in this department on a regular schedule of either 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. or 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
- 6. Prior to his employment with defendant Lowe's HIW, Inc., plaintiff's retail work experience included working in the textile department for Ikea in Costa Mesa and as a Small Business Design Consultant at Ikea in Covina, California. Plaintiff has extensive work experience in the motion picture and television industry, including work as an art director, prop master or set decorator on approximately one thousand (1000) commercials, as well as work experience as a designer of large scale exhibits for international trade shows in Europe, professional architectural and advertising photographer and custom photographic printmaker.
- 7. Approximately one year after Plaintiff was hired, Malik Adams ("Adams"), Sales Manager for the Kitchen Cabinet Design Department at that time, told Plaintiff that he had to sell two complete kitchens per week retailing for at least \$20,000 each or he

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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- would be terminated. Plaintiff was unable to do so and after two weeks, Adams suggested that in order to not be terminated that Plaintiff write an email to him requesting a withdrawal from the Kitchen Cabinet Design department. Plaintiff did so. Plaintiff also wrote that given the state of the economy at that time, selling two kitchens per week at \$20,000 was not a realistic goal and that if possible, Plaintiff would like a transfer to hardware, paints, or the outside gardening departments.
- 8. Instead of a transfer to another sales position, Plaintiff was moved to the front of the store as a self checkout cashier where he has remained since about May, 2009.
- 9. After being moved to the cashier position, Plaintiff made several requests over a period of ten months to Jeff Enriquez ("Enriquez"), the former Human Resource Manager, to be moved back to sales. All of Plaintiff's requests were denied.
- additional younger employees in the position of cashiers (some part time). Some of these younger employees were moved into sales after only a few weeks of working in the front of the store. For example, two new hires were transferred into the tool/hardware department after only a few weeks of employment (Miguel Torres and another person Plaintiff does not know); two people were transferred into the electrical department (Lance Kirsten and Amanda Onesky); one person into the decor department (Brittany Haack, who had been a cashier longer than Plaintiff); two people into tools (Andre Alvarez and Darryl Walters); as well as other transfers within the store to other departments.
- 11. Plaintiff has been asking for a transfer back onto the sales floor for more than a year. When Plaintiff pointed out to Enriquez, that other, newer employees were being given sales positions, Enriquez told Plaintiff that he had not filled out the Consideration Forms for those departments. Plaintiff pointed out that he had never been told that the Consideration Form was a requirement. Plaintiff has since filled out Consideration Forms for every department, but has not been transferred.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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- Plaintiff's diabetes can be controlled with medication, including insulin, which he has to inject three times a day and by a dietary regimen which requires him to eat regular meals on a fixed schedule so that his blood sugar level does not fluctuate
- 16. When Plaintiff worked as a Kitchen Cabinet Designer Consultant for one year, his work schedule started at 8:00 am or 10:00 am and he was able to take regular meal breaks, take breaks to take his oral medication and was able to control his blood sugar level.
- However, after his job change to cashier, Plaintiff's work hours changed to an 17. irregular schedule of three shifts - 6 am to 2:45 pm, 2:00pm to 11:00pm, and 1:00pm to 9:00pm. These hours varied from day to day and week to week on no fixed schedule. Following his transfer, Plaintiff's diabetes worsened and he began to inject insulin to control his diabetes.
- As a result of Plaintiff's random work schedule, Plaintiff is unable to control 18. his blood sugar levels because he needs to take his medications and insulin injections at

- 19. As a result of this random work scheduling, Plaintiff has had alarming swings of his blood sugar test readings. During a consultation with his doctor, Henya Paul, M.D., she stated that the fluctuations in his blood sugar levels were adversely affecting his health.
- 20. On September 24, 2009, Dr. Paul wrote to Lowe's stating that Plaintiff's diabetes was out of control and that he had to be on a regular work schedule, for example from 8am to 5 pm, and that he required the same meal time every day to regulate his blood sugar level, administer insulin and other medications he take and that he could not continue to work on a variable schedule.
- 21. Dr. Paul gave her telephone number for Lowe's to contact her. Enriquez, the HR manager, told Plaintiff to fill out an ADA Accommodation Request Form, which he did. Enriquez then gave Plaintiff an Interactive Process Form. Plaintiff completed these forms along with his doctor's letter and submitted them to Lowe's. However, Lowe's never contacted Dr. Paul to discuss Plaintiff's condition.
- 22. After Plaintiff submitted his letter from Dr. Paul, Enriquez informed Plaintiff that his request was being sent on to the Legal Department at Lowe's corporate offices.

 At this point, Plaintiff hired the undersigned to represent him.
- 23. Plaintiff's counsel wrote a letter on November 2, 2009 to Enriquez advising Lowe's that he represented Plaintiff and detailing Plaintiff's disability, the requirements for a regular schedule because of his disability and offering to work with Lowe's to work out a reasonable solution.
- 24. Plaintiff's counsel was contacted in early November 2009, by Lowe's corporate legal department. Through his counsel, Plaintiff, proposed alternative solutions, including transferring Plaintiff to a department with a fixed work schedule in

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

- the store in which he currently work or transferring to another store where he could have a fixed schedule.
- 25. On December 21, 2009, Plaintiff went on medical leave for chronic degenerative arthritis. Plaintiff returned to work on January 27, 2010.
- 26. Lowe's has twenty (20) stores within twenty-five (25) miles of Plaintiff's home. Plaintiff currently drives twenty-three (23) miles to the store in Tustin, so Plaintiff could easily commute to any of the 20 Lowe's stores within the 25 miles of his home.
- 27. Lowe's has accommodated other employees with diabetes at the Tustin store where Plaintiff works, including an employee in the flooring department who works a 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. schedule and another employee who is given time off for his doctor's appointments.
- 28. Around the beginning of March, 2010, Plaintiff applied for and was interviewed for a new opening in Kitchen Cabinets, his old department, but was not hired for the position.
- 29. On Thursday, March 18, 2010, Plaintiff received his first evaluation since he was hired in 2008. This was a Good evaluation by the Front End Manager, Anonka Rasheed, at which point Plaintiff was told he was to receive an increase of \$.17 per hour. Ms. Rasheed asked Plaintiff what his goals were and Plaintiff stated he desired to get back on the sales floor. She said she was aware there was an opening in Paint coming up and that she would assist in his training in that area. Plaintiff did not hear any more regarding this position as of the date of the filing of this complaint.
- 30. At the end of May, 2010 Plaintiff applied on-line for a PSA (Product Service Associate) position which includes setting up displays and replenishing stock. On June 17, 2010, Plaintiff asked the new HR Manager, Stephanie Rodriguez ("Rodriguez") when he would be called for an interview for this position. She informed him that the position had been filled by Michael Talibsa Lebrilla, a young man in his early twenties, who was in Facilities Services working as a janitor).

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

- 31. Plaintiff asked her why he had not been interviewed for the position and she then asked him if he was able to operate the store's forklift and other lifting equipment. Plaintiff told her that he had used them before and pointed out to her that he had worked doing international trade show designs and constructions world wide, as stated in his resume. Plaintiff asked her if she had read his resume and she did not reply. Plaintiff presumes from her lack of a response that she had not read his resume before rejecting him for the position.
- 32. In total, Plaintiff estimates he has applied for approximately thirty different positions within the past six months, including positions at the Tustin store where he is currently employed, as well as Lowe's stores in Pico Rivera, Norwalk and Long Beach.
- 33. Plaintiff continues to have medical problems related to his diabetes that are directly related to his inability to have a set schedule for meals and breaks to take his medication. Plaintiff has had a partial hearing loss for many years. However, his hearing loss has continued to get worse, which his doctor, Dr. Edward Chi-Min Wang, of Kaiser Permanente in Downey, attributed directly to Plaintiff's diabetes and his problems with controlling his blood sugar levels when Plaintiff was examined by Dr. Wang in August, 2010.
- 34. Plaintiff filed timely a Complaint of Discrimination with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH"), and received a Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue dated September 13, 2010. Plaintiff's DFEH Complaint and Notice of Case Closure are attached as Exhibit "A" and incorporated by reference. By filing his complaints with the DFEH and receiving his Notice of Case Closure from the DFEH, plaintiff has exhausted all necessary administrative remedies required under law as a prerequisite to filing this action.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Discrimination in Violation of Government Code §12940 (a) Based on Age and Physical Disability

- 35. Plaintiff incorporates Paragraphs 1-31 as if set forth herein in full.
- 36. Lowe's has discriminated against Plaintiff based on his age by hiring younger, less experienced employees than Plaintiff for sales positions for which Plaintiff was more qualified based on his many years of experience than other applicants. In several instances, Plaintiff was told he had not filled out a Consideration Form for the position, a prerequisite not required of younger employees who were hired for the sales positions. Therefore, Lowe's was operating under two sets of requirements for consideration for a job transfer one for younger employees and a different, stricter standard for Plaintiff.
- 37. Lowe's has known since Plaintiff was hired in 2008 that Plaintiff suffers from diabetes. Lowe's discriminated against Plaintiff based on his physical disability by refusing to give Plaintiff a set work schedule that would enable Plaintiff to take regular meal breaks at approximately the same time every day and enable Plaintiff to take his medication at regular intervals. Lowe's failure to either place Plaintiff on a regular schedule in the front cashier position or transfer him to a sales position with a regular schedule at either the Tustin store or one of the nineteen other stores in his area, has caused Plaintiff to suffer adverse symptoms brought on by his inability to control his diabetes.
- 38. As a proximate result of Lowe's discrimination against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer losses in income based on Lowe's failure to transfer him to a sales position and has suffered from a worsening of his medical condition. Therefore Plaintiff should be awarded damages in an amount according to proof.
- 39. Lowe's committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring Plaintiff, from an improper and evil

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Prevent Discrimination in Violation of Government Code §12940 (k)

- 46. Plaintiff incorporates Paragraphs 1-42 as if set forth in full.
- 47. As a corporation doing business in California, Lowe's knew or should have known that it was subject to the laws of the State of California, in particular G.C. §12940 et seq., as well as California public policy against discrimination based on age and physical disability.
- 48. Lowe's failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent discrimination against Plaintiff from occurring in his workplace in violation of G.C. §12940(1), as set forth herein. As a direct result of Lowe's failure to prevent discrimination, including the proper training and supervision of management and human resources personnel, Lowe's discriminated against Plaintiff based on his age and physical disability as set forth herein.
- 49. As a proximate result of Lowe's discrimination against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer losses in income based on Lowe's failure to transfer him to a sales position and has suffered from a worsening of his medical condition. Therefore Plaintiff should be awarded damages in an amount according to proof.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Make Reasonable Accommodations in Violation of Government Code §12940 (m)

- 50. Plaintiff incorporates Paragraphs 1-46 as if set forth in full.
- 51. Lowe's discriminated against Plaintiff by failing to make reasonable accommodations for Plaintiff's physical disability, i.e. his diabetes, by refusing to give Plaintiff a fixed schedule in his position as a front of store cashier, so that Plaintiff could eat and take his medication at regular intervals on a daily basis.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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1 [diabetes based on Lowe's failure to engage in an interactive process to accommodate						
2	Plaintiff's physical disability. Therefore Plaintiff should be awarded damages in an						
3	amount according to proof.						
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5	WHEREFOR	E, PLAINTIFF PRAYS:					
6	As to the First	Cause of Action:					
7	1.	For compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial;					
8	2.	For exemplary damages in an amount to be proven at trial;					
9	As to th	e Second Cause of Action:					
10	1.	For compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial;					
11	2.	For exemplary damages in an amount to be proven at trial;					
12	As to the Third	d Cause of Action:					
13	1.	For compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial;					
14	As to the Four	th Cause of Action:					
15	1.	For compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial;					
16	As to the Fifth	Cause of Action:					
17	1.	For compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial;					
18	As to All Caus	ses of Action:					
19	ι	For compensatory damages in an amount to be proved at trial;					
20	2.	For general damages in an amount to be proven at trial;					
21	3.	For all other such relief as the court may deem just and proper;					
22	4.	For costs as allowed by statute;					
23	5.	For attorney fees as allowed by statute.					
24							
25	D 44 Fabruary 22	2011					
26	Dated: February 22	Thomas I. Difloure Attorney for Plaintiff					
27	·	Clive J. Henderson					
28		12					
	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES						

EXHIBIT A

COMPLAINT	OF DISCRIM	INATION UNDER
THE PROVIS	. –	CALIFORNIA

* * *	EMPLOYMENT * * * DFEH # E-201011 -R-0177-00-apr
VDER	DFEH#E-201011-K-0177-00-ap/c
Α	DFÉH USE ONLY

FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT			
CALIFORNIA DEPARTM	ENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND		
YOUR NAME (Budiesco Mr. or Ms.) CLIVE JOHN HE	NDERSON	TELEPHONE NU 562 868	NBER (INCLUDE AREA CODE)
ADDRESS 10054 ASPEN CIRCLE	•	•	•
CITYISTATEIZIP SANTA FE SPRINGS	`	COUNTY	COUNTY CODE
NAMED IS THE EMPLOYER, PERSON, LABOR ORGANIZATION, EMPLO		AMITTEE, OR STATE OR LOC	AL GOVERNMENT
AGENCY WHO DISCRIMINATED AGAINST ME: NAME 1_0WES	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TELEPHONE	NEUMBER (Include Area Code)
ADDRESS 2500 PARK AVE	1	1	OFEH USE ONLY
CITY/STATE/ZIP TUSTIN CA 92	782	COUNTY	COUNTY CODE
NO. OF EMPLOYEESIMEMBERS (If known) OATE MOS	F RECENT OR CONTINUING DISCRIMINATION F Imanta, day, and year) 6-17-10		RESPONDENT CODE
THE PARTICULARS ARE Z009		:	4 .5
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Clive J. Henderson Insert 1

On April 27, 2008, I was hired as a Kitchen Cabinet Designer Consultant at Lowe=s, 2500 Park Avenue, Tustin, CA 92782 at the age of 62. I designed kitchens and bathrooms for customers specific to the measurements they provided. I also helped with the sales of kitchen appliances during peak periods and lunch breaks. Also, I spent approximately two hours a day selling and assisting in the plumbing department.

I have had Type 2 diabetes for approximately ten years. It is treatable with insulin and other medications and with diet, including eating on a regular schedule. As long as I am able to control my blood sugar level with medication and diet, my disability does not affect by ability to perform the work that I have been doing at Lowe=s in any of the departments in which I have worked.

Approximately one year after I was hired, Malik Adams, Sales Manager for my department at that time, told me that I had to sell two complete kitchens per week retailing for at least \$20,000 each or I would be terminated. I was unable to do so and after two weeks, Adams suggested that in order to not be terminated that I write an email to him requesting a withdrawal from Kitchen Cabinet Design department. I did so. I also wrote that given the state of the economy at that time, selling two kitchens per week at \$20,000 was not a realistic goal and that if possible, could he move me to hardware, paints, or outside gardening departments. Instead, I was moved to the front of the store as self checkout cashier where I have remained since that about May, 2009.

After being moved to cashier, I made several requests over a period of ten months to Jeff Enriquez, the former Human Resource Manager, to be moved back to sales. My requests were denied.

Since I moved to cashiering a year ago in 2009, the store has hired additional younger employees in the position of cashiers (some part time). Some of these younger employees were moved into sales after only a few weeks of working in the front of the store. For example two new hires were transferred into the tool/hardware department (Miguel Torres after only a few weeks of employment and another person whose name I don't know); two more people were transferred into the electrical department (Lance Kirsten and Amanda Onesky), one person into the decor department (Brittany Haack, who had been a cashier longer than me); two people into tools (Andre Alvarez and Darryl Walters); as well as other transfers within the store to other departments.

I have been asking for a transfer back onto the floor for almost a year. When I pointed this out to Jeff Enriquez, he told me that I had not filled out the Consideration Forms for those departments. I pointed out that he had never mentioned before that the Consideration Form was a requirement. I have since filled out Consideration Forms for every department, but have not been transferred. Amanda Onesky, Miguel Torres, and Lance Kirsten all told me they had not filled out Consideration Forms before being assigned to their new departments.

Given that the company has transferred other younger employees with less experience on the job, and who in at least three instances, did not fill out the form I was told I had to fill out. I believe that Lowe=s has discriminated against me because of my age.

I feel there is room for reasonable accommodation that would be advantageous to me as well as Lowers. Since I know that it takes time to train a new person in any of these positions, I have the advantage of having experience.

I have been a Type 2 diabetic for ten years. My diabetes can be controlled with medication, including insulin, which I have to inject three times a day and by a dietary regimen which requires me to eat regular meals on a fixed schedule so that my blood sugar level does not fluctuate wildly. When I worked as a Kitchen Cabinet Designer Consultant for one year, my work schedule started at 8:00 am or 10:00 am and I was able to take regular meal breaks, take breaks to inject my insulin and was able to control my blood sugar level.

However, after my job change to cashier, my hours changed to an irregular schedule of three shifts - 6 am to 2:45 pm, 2:00pm to 11:00pm, and 1:00pm to 9:00pm. These hours varied from day to day and week to week on no fixed schedule. I was not able to control my blood sugar levels because I needed to take my medications and insulin injections at regular intervals on a consistent schedule daily, and these varied hours interrupted my regular sleep pattern.

As a result of this random work scheduling, I had alarming swings of my blood sugar test readings. After a consultation with my doctor, Henya Paul, M.D., she stated that the fluctuations in my blood sugar levels were affecting my health.

On September 24, 2009, Dr. Paul wrote to Lowers stating that my diabetes was out of control and that I had to be on a regular work schedule, for example from 8am to 5 pm, that I required the same meal time every day to regulate my blood sugar level, administer insulin and other medications I take and that I could not have a variable schedule. Dr. Paul gave her telephone number for Lowers to contact her.

Jeff Enriquez, the HR manager, told me to fill out an ADA Accommodation Request Form, which I did. Mr. Enriquez then gave me an Interactive Process Form. I completed these forms along with my doctor and submitted them to Lowe=s.

Mr. Enriquez then informed me this was being sent on to the Legal Department at Lowe=s Corporate offices. At this point, I hired an attorney, Thomas Difloure to represent me.

Mr. Difloure wrote a letter on November 2, 2009 to Mr. Enriquez advising Lowe=s that he represented me and detailing my disability, the requirements for a regular schedule because of my disability and offering to work with Lowe=s to work out a reasonable solution.

Mr. Difloure was contacted in early November 2009, by Trey O=Neale, from Lowe=s corporate legal department. In

spite of my attorney=s efforts through phone and emails to Mr. O=Neale, Lowe=s failed to offer any solution. Mr. O=Neale stopped returning phone calls and emails from my attorney around the end of November, 2009 and he has had no contact with Lowe=s since that time.

The solutions I proposed included transferring me to a department with a fixed work schedule in the store I currently work or more me to another store where I could have a fixed schedule.

There is at least one person at my store who has a set schedule. Her name is Marlyn Thompson who is also a Type 2 diabetic. Her preferred schedule is 10 am to 7 pm which suits her better, since she does not live as far away as I do. She works in the flooring department. There is one other person, Eric Hombeck, a Type 1 diabetic who is accommodated by management for time off for doctor appointments. As stated above, my doctor feels that an 8 am to 5 pm shift would work better with my body rhythms with the added hour to hour and a half commute each way which adds to the stress on my diabetes.

Around the beginning of March, 2010, I applied for and was interviewed for a new opening in Kitchen Cabinets, my old department, but did not get the position.

On Thursday, March 18, 2010, I received by first evaluation since I was hired two years ago. This was a Good evaluation by the Front End Manager, Anonka Rasheed, at which point I was told I was to receive an increase of \$.17 per hour. Ms. Rasheed asked what my goals were and I stated I desired to get back on the sales floor. She said she was aware there was an opening in Paint coming up and that she would assist in my training in that area. I have not heard any more regarding this position as of the date of the filing of this complaint.

The cashier position has caused other problems for me. On one occasion when I was covering the Lumber cashier; I had called to Gudelia Lovo, the head cashier, to tell her I needed to use the bathroom urgently and to please send someone to cover for me. I called her four times over a 40 minute period. Each time she told me she was sending someone. No one showed up. Since I=m not allowed to leave a register unattended, I had the embarrassing occurrence of having uncontrolled diarrhea in my pants. I mentioned this to the office manager, Ms. Rasheed, that I didn=t want this to occur again.

I continue to have health problem related to my diabetes because I do not have a regular schedule that allows me to eat on a regular schedule and take my medication. I feel that Lowe=s has had the opportunity to move me to another department in sales with a regular work schedule but has refused to do so with the intent of forcing me to quit because of my health. Given that other, younger, less experienced employees have been promoted and transferred into sales positions for which I was qualified and had more experience and time with the company, I can see no basis for my treatment by Lowe=s other than discrimination based on my physical disability and age.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA | Size and Consumer Services Apency

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, GOVERNOR

PHYLLIS W. CHENG. Director

DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT & HOUSING

1055 West 7th Street | Suite 1400 | Los Angeles | CA 90017 (213) 439-6799 | TTY (800) 700-2320 | Fax (213) 439-6780 www.dieh.ca.gov

September 13, 2010

CLIVE JOHN HENDERSON 10054 Aspen Circle Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

RE:

E201011R0177-00-apro HENDERSON/LOWES

Dear CLIVE JOHN HENDERSON:

NOTICE OF CASE CLOSURE

This letter informs that the above-referenced complaint that was filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) has been closed effective August 30, 2010 because an immediate right-to-sue notice was requested. DFEH will take no further action on the complaint.

This letter is also the Right-To-Sue Notice. According to Government Code section 12965, subdivision (b), a civil action may be brought under the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act against the person, employer, labor organization or employment agency named in the above-referenced complaint. The civil action must be filed within one year from the date of this letter.

If a federal notice of Right-To-Sue is wanted, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) must be visited to file a complaint within 30 days of receipt of this DFEH *Notice of Case Closure* or within 300 days of the alleged discriminatory act, whichever is earlier.

Notice of Case Closure Page Two

DFEH does not retain case files beyond three years after a complaint is filed, unless the case is still open at the end of the three-year period.

Sincerely,

Tina Walker

District Administrator

cc: Case File

Jeff Enriquez Human Resources Manager LOWES 2500 Park Avenue Tustin, CA 92782

DFEH-200-43 (06/06)

EXHIBIT B

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Defendant Lowe's HIW, Inc. ("Lowe's" or "Defendant") hereby answers the unverified Complaint filed by Plaintiff Clive J. Henderson ("Plaintiff") as follows:

GENERAL DENIAL

Pursuant to section 431.30(d) of the California Code of Civil Procedure, Defendant denies, generally and specifically, each and every allegation in the Complaint. Defendant further denies, generally and specifically, that Plaintiff has been injured in any sum therein alleged, and that Plaintiff is entitled to damages or any other relief whatsoever by reason of any act or omission on the part of Defendant.

Without waiving or excusing the burden of proof of Plaintiff, or admitting that Defendant has any burden of proof, Defendant hereby asserts the following affirmative and other defenses:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to State a Cause of Action)

1. Plaintiff's Complaint, and each claim contained therein, fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a claim upon which relief can be granted.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to Exhaust Administrative Remedies)

2. Plaintiff's claims are barred in whole or in part because he failed to exhaust his administrative remedies.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to Mitigate Damages)

3. Plaintiff had a duty to take reasonable steps to mitigate and/or avoid his damages. To the extent that Plaintiff failed to take such steps, he is barred in whole or in part from recovering damages in this action, if any.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Avoidable Consequences)

4. Plaintiff unreasonably failed to take advantage on a timely basis of any preventative or corrective safeguards to avoid harm.

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FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Discrimination Prevention)

5. Lowe's, at all relevant times herein, took all appropriate actions to prevent any discriminatory conduct from occurring, thereby satisfying all legal obligations Lowe's owed to Plaintiff, if any at all. Further, even if any unlawful conduct occurred, which Lowe's denies, such conduct was prohibited by Lowe's policies and was not within the actual or constructive knowledge of higher management in Lowe's corporate structure nor was it committed, countenanced, ratified, or approved by higher management in Lowe's corporate structure.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Unable to Perform Essential Functions/Not Otherwise Qualified)

6. Plaintiff's claims are barred in whole or in part because Plaintiff was and/or is not able to perform the essential functions of his position with or without a reasonable accommodation.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Lowe's Engaged in Interactive Process)

7. To the extent that Plaintiff made a request that would trigger an obligation for Lowe's to engage in the interactive process with Plaintiff, Lowe's properly discharged any such obligation in good faith.

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Plaintiff Failed to Engage in Interactive Process)

8. Plaintiff failed to engage in good faith in the interactive process with Lowe's.

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Undue Hardship)

9. Accommodating Plaintiff's disability in the manner requested by Plaintiff would cause an undue hardship on Lowe's operations.

SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Punitive Damages Unconstitutional)

16. An award of punitive damages would be an unconstitutional denial of AGF's right to due process and/or equal protection under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and Articles I and IV of the California Constitution.

SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Duplicative Claims)

17. Plaintiff's Complaint asserts claims for relief that are duplicative and based upon the same alleged facts. Plaintiff is precluded from recovering for damages on duplicative claims.

EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Legitimate, Non-Discriminatory Actions)

18. Any recovery on Plaintiff's Complaint is barred in whole or in part because the actions alleged to be taken with respect to Plaintiff by Defendant in the Complaint were undertaken for legitimate, non-discriminatory reasons and all actions taken by Defendant were for good cause and not for any improper reason or motive.

NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Scope of Authority)

19. Any alleged unlawful conduct engaged in by the agents of Lowe's upon which Plaintiff bases his claims, if they were made at all, were made outside the course and scope of such agents' authority. Accordingly, Plaintiff is barred from asserting any purported cause of action against Lowe's based on this alleged conduct.

TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Prompt Investigation of Harassment and Discrimination Allegations)

20. Plaintiff is barred from any recovery on the Complaint because Lowe's promptly conducted an appropriate investigation of Plaintiff's discrimination allegations, if any.

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TWENTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Offset)

21. Any damages claimed by Plaintiff should be reduced to the extent they are subject to an offset, representing amounts improperly obtained from Defendant or which would constitute unjust enrichment of Plaintiff.

TWENTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Additional Affirmative Defenses)

22. Defendant presently has insufficient knowledge and/or information on which to form a belief as to whether he may have additional, as yet unstated, affirmative defenses available.

Defendant reserves the right to assert additional defenses if discovery indicates that such additional affirmative defenses would be appropriate.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Defendant prays for judgment as follows:

- 1. That all relief requested in the Complaint be denied;
- 2. That Plaintiff take nothing by this action;
- 3. That Defendant be awarded the costs of suit incurred herein;
- 4. That Defendant be awarded its attorneys' fees according to proof; and
- 5. That the Court award Defendant such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

DATED: April 11, 2011

HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP

By:

CHRISTIANE A. ROUSSELL
Attorneys for Defendant

LOWE'S HIW, INC.

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Case 8:11-cv-00995-JST -MLG Document 1 Filed 07/06/11 Page 35 of 50 Page ID #:154

EXHIBIT C

THOMAS L. DIFLOURE

ATTORNEY AT LAW

13952 Bora Bora Way, #319 Marina del Rey, CA 90292 Tel. (310) 823-8052 Fax: (310) 823-3571 e-mail: entlaw@earthlink.net

June 7, 2011

FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

Emily Burkhardt Vicente, Esq. Hunton & Williams, LLP 550 S. Hope St., Suite 20000 Los Angeles, CA 90071 Via email to ebvicente@hunton.com

Re: Clive Henderson v. Lowes, Case No. 30-2011-00453045-CU-OE-CJC

Dear Ms. Burkhardt Vicente:

Per our discussions and emails, my client, Clive Henderson, makes the following settlement demand to your client, Lowe's HIW, Inc. This demand is for settlement purposes only and nothing herein should be construed as an admission on the part of my client as to any factual or legal issues in dispute between the parties or a waiver of any rights to which my client is otherwise entitled.

- 1. Monetary compensation in the amount of \$250,000 to resolve all claims alleged in the Complaint filed in this matter, including attorney's fees under Government Code §12965;
- 2. Henderson will voluntarily resign from Lowe's at a time to be mutually agreed upon by the parties.
- 3. Henderson and Lowe's will enter into a Settlement and Release Agreement that will release Lowe's from any and all claims that may have arisen during Henderson's tenure at Lowe's.

This demand shall remain in effect for fourteen (14) days from the date of this letter, or in the event that the parties enter into good faith negotiations to resolve this matter, until such date as the parties may mutually agree upon in writing.

I Allow

Very truly va

homes L. Difloure

EXHIBIT D

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Notice of Service of Process

null / ALL Transmittal Number: 8540933 Date Processed: 03/15/2011

Primary Contact:

Ms. Patsy Blackburn Lowe's Companies, Inc. 1000 Lowe's Blvd Mooresville, NC 28117

Copy of transmittal only provided to:

Stacey Davidson Dona Manley Holley El-Akkad Gaither Keener Jr. Shannon Montgomery

Entity:

Lowe's HIW, inc.

Entity ID Number 0295162

Entity Served:

Lowe's HIW, Inc.

Title of Action:

Clive J. Henderson vs. Lowe's HIW, Inc.

Document(s) Type:

Summons/Complaint

Nature of Action:

Discrimination

Court/Agency:

Orange County Superior Court, California

Case/Reference No:

30-2011-00453045-CU-OE-CJC

Jurisdiction Served:

California

Date Served on CSC:

03/14/2011

Answer or Appearance Due:

30 Days

Originally Served On:

CSC

How Served:

Personal Service

Sender Information:

Thomas L. Difloure 310-823-8052

Information contained on this transmittal form is for record keeping, notification and forwarding the attached document(s). It does not constitute a legal opinion. The recipient is responsible for interpreting the documents and taking appropriate action.

To avoid potential delay, please do not send your response to CSC CSC is SAS70 Type II certified for its Litigation Management System.

2711 Centerville Road Wilmington, DE 19808 (888) 690-2882 | sop@cscinfo.com

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF ORANGE

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION PACKAGE

NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF(S) AND/OR CROSS-COMPLAINANT(S):

Rule 3.221(c) of the California Rules of Court requires you to serve a copy of the ADR Information Package along with the complaint and/or cross-complaint.

California Rules of Court – Rule 3.221
Information about Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

- (a) Each court shall make available to the plaintiff, at the time of filing of the complaint, an ADR Information Package that includes, at a minimum, all of the following:
 - (1) General information about the potential advantages and disadvantages of ADR and descriptions of the principal ADR processes.
 - (2) Information about the ADR programs available in that court, including citations to any applicable local court rules and directions for contacting any court staff responsible for providing parties with assistance regarding ADR.
 - (3) Information about the availability of local dispute resolution programs funded under the Dispute Resolutions Program Act (DRPA), in counties that are participating in the DRPA. This information may take the form of a list of the applicable programs or directions for contacting the county's DRPA coordinator.
 - (4) An ADR stipulation form that parties may use to stipulate to the use of an ADR process.
- (b) A court may make the ADR Information Package available on its Web site as long as paper copies are also made available in the clerk's office.
- (c) The plaintiff must serve a copy of the ADR Information Package on each defendant along with the complaint. Cross-complainants must serve a copy of the ADR Information Package on any new parties to the action along with the cross-complaint.

L1200 (Rev. January 2010)

Page 1 of 4

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF ORANGE

ADR Information

Introduction.

Most civil disputes are resolved without filling a lawsuit, and most civil lawsuits are resolved without a trial. The courts and others offer a variety of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes to help people resolve disputes without a trial. ADR is usually less formal, less expensive, and less time-consuming than a trial. ADR can also give people more opportunity to determine when and how their dispute will be resolved.

BENEFITS OF ADR.

Using ADR may have a variety of benefits, depending on the type of ADR process used and the circumstances of the particular case. Some potential benefits of ADR are summarized below.

Save Time. A dispute often can be settled or decided much sooner with ADR; often in a matter of months, even weeks, while bringing a lawsuit to trial can take a year or more.

Save Money. When cases are resolved earlier through ADR, the parties may save some of the money they would have spent on attorney fees, court costs, experts' fees, and other litigation expenses.

Increase Control Over the Process and the Outcome. In ADR, parties typically play a greater role in shaping both the process and its outcome. In most ADR processes, parties have more opportunity to tall their side of the story than they do at trial. Some ADR processes, such as mediation, allow the parties to feshion creative resolutions that are not available in a trial. Other ADR processes, such as arbitration, allow the parties to choose an expert in a particular field to decide the dispute.

Preserve Relationships. ADR can be a less adversarial and hostile way to resolve a dispute. For example, an experienced mediator can help the parties effectively communicate their needs and point of view to the other side. This can be an important advantage where the parties have a relationship to preserve.

Increase Satisfaction. In a trial, there is typically a winner and a loser. The loser is not likely to be happy, and even the winner may not be completely satisfied with the outcome. ADR can help the parties find win-win solutions and achieve their real goals. This, along with all of ADR's other potential advantages, may increase the parties' overall satisfaction with both the dispute resolution process and the outcome.

Improve Attorney-Client Relationships. Attorneys may also benefit from ADR by being seen as problem-solvers rather than combatants. Quick, cost-effective, and satisfying resolutions are likely to produce happier clients and thus generate repeat business from clients and referrals of their friends and associates.

DISADVANTAGES OF ADR.

ADR may not be suitable for every dispute.

Loss of protections. If ADR is binding, the parties normally give up most court protections, including a decision by a judge or jury under formal rules of evidence and procedure, and review for legal error by an appellate court.

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Less discovery. There generally is less opportunity to find out about the other side's case with ADR than with litigation. ADR may not be effective if it takes place before the parties have sufficient information to resolve the dispute.

Additional costs. The neutral may charge a fee for his or her services. If a dispute is not resolved through ADR, the parties may have to put time and money into both ADR and a lawsuit.

Effect of delays if the dispute is not resolved. Lawsuits must be brought within specified periods of time, known as statues of limitation. Parties must be careful not to let a statute of limitations run out while a dispute is in an ADR process.

TYPES OF ADR IN CIVIL CASES.

The most commonly used ADR processes are arbitration, mediation, neutral evaluation and settlement conferences.

Arbitration. In arbitration, a neutral person called an "arbitrator" hears arguments and evidence from each side and then decides the outcome of the dispute. Arbitration is less formal than a trial, and the rules of evidence are often relaxed. Arbitration may be either "binding" or "nonbinding." Binding arbitration means that the parties waive their right to a trial and agree to accept the arbitrator's decision as final. Generally, there is no right to appeal an arbitrator's decision. Nonbinding arbitration means that the parties are free to request a trial if they do not accept the arbitrator's decision.

Cases for Which Arbitration May Be Appropriate. Arbitration is best for cases where the parties want another person to decide the outcome of their dispute for them but would like to avoid the formality, time, and expense of a trial, it may also be appropriate for complex matters where the parties want a decision-maker who has training or experience in the subject matter of the dispute.

Cases for Which Arbitration May Not Be Appropriate. If parties want to retain control over how their dispute is resolved, arbitration, particularly binding arbitration, is not appropriate. In binding arbitration, the parties generally cannot appeal the arbitrator's award, even if it is not supported by the evidence or the law. Even in nonbinding arbitration, if a party requests a trial and does not receive a more favorable result at trial than in arbitration, there may be penalties.

Mediation. In mediation, an impartial person called a "mediator" helps the parties try to reach a mutually acceptable resolution of the dispute. The mediator does not decide the dispute but helps the parties communicate so they can try to settle the dispute themselves. Mediation leaves control of the outcome with the parties.

Cases for Which Mediation May Be Appropriate. Mediation may be particularly useful when parties have a relationship they want to preserve. So when family members, neighbors, or business partners have a dispute, mediation may be the ADR process to use. Mediation is also effective when emotions are getting in the way of resolution. An effective mediator can hear the parties out and help them communicate with each other in an effective and nondestructive manner.

Cases for Which Mediation May Not Be Appropriate. Mediation may not be effective if one of the parties is unwilling to cooperate or compromise. Mediation also may not be effective if one of the parties has a significant advantage in power over the other. Therefore, it may not be a good choice if the parties have a history of abuse or victimization.

Neutral Evaluation. In neutral evaluation, each party gets a chance to present the case to a neutral person called an "evaluator." The evaluator then gives an opinion on the strengths and weaknesses of each party's evidence and arguments and about how the dispute could be resolved. The evaluator is

Page 3 of 4

often an expert in the subject matter of the dispute. Although the evaluator's opinion is not binding, the parties typically use it as a basis for trying to negotiate a resolution of the dispute.

Cases for Which Neutral Evaluation May Be Appropriate. Neutral evaluation may be most appropriate in cases in which there are technical issues that require special expertise to resolve or the only significant issue in the case is the amount of damages.

Cases for Which Neutral Evaluation May Not Be Appropriate. Neutral evaluation may not be appropriate when there are significant personal or emotional barriers to resolving the dispute.

Settlement Conferences. Settlement conferences may be either mandatory or voluntary. In both types of settlement conferences, the parties and their attorneys meet with a judge or a neutral person called a "settlement officer" to discuss possible settlement of their dispute. The judge or settlement officer does not make a decision in the case but assists the parties in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the case and in negotiating a settlement. Settlement conferences are appropriate in any case where settlement is an option. Mandatory settlement conferences are often held close to the date a case is set for trial.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

In addition to mediation, arbitration, neutral evaluation, and settlement conferences, there are other types of ADR, including conciliation, fact finding, mini-trials, and summary jury trials. Sometimes parties will try a combination of ADR types. The important thing is to try to find the type or types of ADR that are most likely to resolve your dispute.

To locate a dispute resolution program or neutral in your community:

- Contact the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, toll free, 1-800-852-5210
- Contact the Orange County Bar Association at (949) 440-6700
- Look in the Yellow Pages under "Arbitrators" or "Mediators"

Free mediation services are provided under the Orange County Dispute Resolution Program Act (DRPA) For information regarding DRPA, contact:

- Community Service Programs, Inc. (949) 851-3168
- Orange County Human Relations (714) 834-7198

For information on the Superior Court of California, County of Orange court ordered arbitration program, refer to Local Rule 360.

The Orange County Superior Court offers programs for Civil Mediation and Early Neutral Evaluation (ENE). For the Civil Mediation program, mediators on the Court's panel have agreed to accept a fee of \$300 for up to the first two hours of a mediation session. For the ENE program, members of the Court's panel have agreed to accept a fee of \$300 for up to three hours of an ENE session. Additional information on the Orange County Superior Court Civil Mediation and Early Neutral Evaluation (ENE) pilot programs is available on the Court's website at www.occourts.org.

Page 4 of 4 L1200 (Rev. January 2010)

	IT ATTOCHEV (Name & Address)	FOR COURT USE ONLY
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOU	UT ATTORNEY (Name & Address):	
Telephone No.: E-Meil Address (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	Fax No. (Optional): Bar No:	
JUSTICE CENTER: Central - 700 Civic Center Dr. Civil Complex Center - 751 W. Harbor-Lagune Hills Facility -	JIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE West, Santa Ana, CA 92701-4045 Santa Ana Bivd., Santa Ana, CA 92701-4512 23141 Moulton Piwy., Laguna Hills, CA 92653-1251 Ity — 4601 Jernborse Rd., Newport Beach, CA 92660-2595 ., P.O. Box 5000, Fullerton, CA 92838-0500 minster, CA 92683-0500	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:		
DEFENDANT/RESPONDE	ENT:	
ALTERNATIVE DISP	UTE RESOLUTION (ADR) STIPULATION	ON CASE NUMBER:
Plaintiff(s)/Petitioner(s)		
and defendant(s)/respond	ent(s),	
agree to the following disp	oute resolution process:	
☐ Mediation		•
Arbitration (must spec	ify code) r section 1141.11 of the Code of Civil Procedure r section 1280 of the Code of Civil Procedure	.
☐ Neutral Case Evaluati	ion ·	
The ADR process must be was referred, whichever is	e completed no later than 90 days after the date a sooner.	of this Stipulation or the date the case
I have an Order on Copro bono services.	ourt Fee Waiver (FW-003) on file, and the select	ed ADR Neutral(s) are eligible to provide
. The ADR Neutral Sele	action and Party List is attached to this Stipulation	on.
We understand that there an ADR process does not	may be a charge for services provided by neutrextend the time periods specified in California F	als. We understand that participating in Rules of Court rule 3.720 et seq.
Date:	(SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)	(SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)
Date:	(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)	(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)
ALTE Approved for Optional Use L1270 (Rev. January 2010)	RNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (AD	R) STIPULATION Celifornie Rules of Court, rule 3.221

Print this page

CASE SUMMARY				
Case No.	Case Title	Case Type	Filing Date	Category
1 - · - ·	CLIVE J. HENDERSON VS. LOWE'S HIW, INC.	OTHER EMPLOYMENT	02/24/2011	CIVIL - UNLIMITED

Participants Results 1 - 4 of 4

Name	Туре	Assoc	Start Date	End Date
LOWE'S HIW, INC.	DEFENDANT	C	2/25/2011	
HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP	ATTORNEY	.0	4/11/2011	
THOMAS L. DIFLOURE	ATTORNEY	C	2/25/2011	
CLIVE J. HENDERSON	PLAINTIFF	C	2/25/2011	

Hearings

Event	Scheduled Date	Start Time	Dept	Judge
	No Reco	rds Found		

Register of Actions Results 1 - 12 of 12

ROA #	Add to Cart	+/	Docket Entry	Filing Date	Pages
12			PAYMENT RECEIVED BY FOR 167 - ANSWER OR OTHER 1ST PAPER IN THE AMOUNT OF 395.00, TRANSACTION NUMBER 10876397 AND RECEIPT NUMBER 10700289.	04/12/2011	1
11		±	ANSWER TO COMPLAINT FILED BY LOWE'S HIW, INC. ON 04/11/2011	04/11/2011	7
10			E-FILING TRANSACTION 11807 RECEIVED ON 04/11/2011 10:14:30 AM.	04/12/2011	
9		æ	PROOF OF SERVICE OF 30-DAY SUMMONS & COMPLAINT - PERSONAL FILED BY HENDERSON, CLIVE J. ON 03/15/2011	03/15/2011	i
8			E-FILING TRANSACTION 232245 RECEIVED ON 03/14/2011 05:41:49 PM.	03/15/2011	
7		⊞	SUMMONS ISSUED AND FILED FILED BY HENDERSON, CLIVE J. ON 02/28/2011	02/28/2011	1
6			E-FILING TRANSACTION 230120 RECEIVED ON 02/28/2011 12:16:34 PM.	03/01/2011	
5			CASE ASSIGNED TO JUDICIAL OFFICER SCHUMANN, TAM NOMOTO ON 02/24/2011.	02/24/2011	1
4			PAYMENT RECEIVED BY FOR 166 - COMPLAINT OR OTHER 1ST PAPER IN THE AMOUNT OF 395.00, TRANSACTION NUMBER 10842938 AND RECEIPT NUMBER 10666830.	02/25/2011	1
3		æ	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET FILED BY HENDERSON, CLIVE J. ON 02/24/2011	02/24/2011	2
2		Ð	COMPLAINT FILED BY HENDERSON, CLIVE J. ON 02/24/2011	02/24/2011	19
1			E-FILING TRANSACTION 229794 RECEIVED ON 02/24/2011 02:57:41 PM.	02/25/2011	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Josephine Tucker and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Marc Goldman.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

SACV11- 995 JST (MLGx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge

NOTICE TO COUNSEL

A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

Western Division	IXI S	Southern Division	
312 N. Spring St., Rr	1. G-8 4	11 West Fourth St., Rm	1. 1-053
Los Angeles, CA 900	12 S	ianta Ana, CA 92701-45	16
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

Oh Antomorys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing younself, provide same.) Thomas. L. Difforus (SSN 164325) 13923 Ross Bons Way, 8139 Marino R. Brock, C. A. 9029; (10) 823-8022 Marino R. Brock, C. A. 9029; (21) 10) 823-8022 Marino R. Brock, C. A. 9029; (21) 10) 823-8022 Marino R. Brock, C. A. 9029; (21) 10) 823-8022 Marino R. Brock, C. A. 9029; (21) 10) 823-8022 Marino R. Brock, C. A. 9029; (21) 823-8022 Marino R. Proceeding	I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if Clive J. Henderson	you are representing yourself □)	I	DEFENDANTS Lowe's HIW, Inc.		
Clize an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant)	yourself, provide same.) Thomas L. Difloure (SBN 166325) 13952 Bora Bora Way, #319			Emily Burkhardt Vicente (S Susan H. Shin (SBN 26036 Hunton & Williams LLP, 5	9) 50 S. Hope Street, Suite 20	
Citizen of This State	II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.)	III. CITIZENSI (Place an X	HIP OF PRINCIPAL PART in one box for plaintiff and o	TIES - For Diversity Cases ne for defendant.)	s Only
Torginal	□ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	• •	Citizen of This S		☐ 1 Incorporated or I	Principal Place
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.) 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from 3 Remanded from 4 Reinstated or 5 Transferred from another district (specify): 6 Multiparter Ludge from Magistrate Ludge 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Ludge 7 Appeal to District Magistrate Ludge 7 Appeal to District 7 Appeal	☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant				of Business in A	nother State
1 Original Proceeding Pr			Citizen or Subject	et of a Foreign Country 3	□ 3 Foreign Nation	Пе Пе
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.) VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.)	□ 1 Original 2 Removed f	from □3 Remanded from □4 F		Transferred from another dis	Dist	rict Judge from
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) OTHER STATUTES 400 State Reapportionment 410 Antirust 430 Banks and Banking 430 Consumer Credit 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 470 Racketeer Influenced 470	•					
Nature Of Surf (Place an X in one box only.)						
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) VIII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place An Act (IV) (Place Ant (IV)			are filing and write	e a brief statement of cause. I	Do not cite jurisdictional st	atutes unless diversity.)
OTHER STATUES						
	□ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. □ □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 810 Selective Service □ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange □ 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 □ USC 3410 □ □ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Act □ □ 892 Economic Stabilization Act □ □ 893 Environmental Matters □ □ 894 Energy Allocation Act □ □ 895 Freedom of Info. Act □ □ 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice □ □ 950 Constitutionality of	110 Insurance	ERSONAL INJURY O Airplane Airplane Product Liability O Assault, Libel & Slander O Fed. Employers' Liability O Marine Marine Product Liability O Motor Vehicle Froduct Liability O Other Personal Injury Personal Injury Med Malpractice Personal Injury Product Liability Asbestos Persona Injury Product Liability Migration Application Application Application Habeas Corpus Alien Detainee	PERSONAL PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage Product Liability BANKRUPTCY 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 CIVIL RIGHTS 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/Accommodations 444 Welfare 445 American with Disabilities - Employment 446 American with Disabilities - Other 440 Other Civil Rights	PETITIONS 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus 530 General 535 Death Penalty 540 Mandamus/ Other 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition FORFEITURE / PENALTY 610 Agriculture 620 Other Food & Drug 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 630 Liquor Laws 640 R.R. & Truck 650 Airline Regs 660 Occupational Safety /Health	□ 710 Fair Labor Standards

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has If yes, list case number(s):	this action been pre-	viously filed in this court and	dismissed, remanded or closed? ✓ No ✓ Yes		
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have If yes, list case number(s):	any cases been prev	iously filed in this court that	are related to the present case? Vo Yes		
□ C. F	arise from the same all for determination or other reasons wo	or closely related transaction n of the same or substantially uld entail substantial duplica	s, happenings, or events; or velated or similar questions of law and fact; or tion of labor if heard by different judges; or and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.		
IX. VENUE: (When completing the					
(a) List the County in this District; C ☐ Check here if the government, its	alifornia County ou agencies or employ	tside of this District; State if vees is a named plaintiff. If the	other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. his box is checked, go to item (b).		
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
Orange County					
(b) List the County in this District; C □ Check here if the government, its	California County ou agencies or employ	atside of this District; State if yees is a named defendant. If	other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. fthis box is checked, go to item (c).		
County in this District:*		,	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
			North Carolina		
(c) List the County in this District; C Note: In land condemnation ca	California County ou	ntside of this District; State if	other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.		
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
Orange County					
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernard Note: In land condemnation cases, use	lino, Riverside, Ve	ntura, Santa Barbara, or Stract of land involved	an Luis Obispo Counties		
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (C	OR PRO PER):(Shutter (AA	Date July 6, 2011		
Notice to Counsel/Parties: The	e CV-71 (JS-44) Civ	ed by the Judicial Conference	mation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed ing the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)		
Key to Statistical codes relating to So	cial Security Cases:				
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	Cause of Action		
861	НІА	All claims for health insura Also, include claims by ho program. (42 U.S.C. 1935)	ance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. spitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the FF(b))		
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)			
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))			
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))			
864	SSID	All claims for supplementa Act, as amended.	al security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security		
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))			

CV-71 (05/08)